

STATE TROOPS ARRIVE TO BREAK RAYON STRIKE

FORCE CHINESE PEASANTS INTO ARMIES; WAR ON

Warlords Swell Ranks by Impressments, Fight Begins in Kiangsi

Hankow, Nanking Split To Repudiate Kuomintang Decisions

BULLETIN
SHANGHAI, March 19.—(U.P.)—Anti-foreignism was reported increasing in Nanking today. Foreign women and children are arriving here daily, saying they were advised to leave the city. The British cruiser Berwick has been ordered there. Two other gunboats are awaiting orders.

SHANGHAI, China, March 19.—The unity of the Kuomintang government of China began to show more dangerous cracks and actual open rifts yesterday as generals continued feverishly to align themselves with Nanking or Hankow and other cliques before the impending rupture becomes definite.

The most impressive military happenings are the menacing of Chefoo by the forces of Chang Tsung-chang and the attack of troops of General Yen-chi (Hankow) upon the Nanking forces near the Hunan-Kiangsi border.

Meanwhile the Nanking generals are hurriedly advancing their lines in western Kiangsi and Anhwei. They are being rapidly directed against Chang-sha.

The Hankow lines are developing Machang to Wusueh in Hupen thru Ping-shien and Liling in Hunan.

Three of the Hankow generals have announced that they will make peace only upon conditions that Nanking stops moving troops towards Changsha.

The Chinese peasants and workers are the real sufferers as both camps are impressing them into service to swell their ranks as rapidly as possible before the open outbreak of hostilities.

A definite rupture between the two factions is forecast for the last days of the Kuomintang now in session in Nanking.

The Hankow faction is already joining similar groups in Canton. (Continued on Page Two)

Hoover Takes the State Patronage Away from the Senatorial Grafters

WASHINGTON, March 19.—President Hoover continues to give his main attention to the matter of patronage. As supreme boss of the republican party, he has just summoned the New York "triumvirate," Machold, Hilles and Hill, to meet with him and Representatives Snell and Parker, chief protesters against the triumvirate's handling of New York patronage.

Formerly patronage was handled through the senators, but Hoover, in line with his general centralization and dictatorial attitude, is breaking the power of the senate by dealing directly with the state bosses.

Venezuelan Dictator Insists "Peace Is Firm, Solid and Immovable"

CARACAS, Venezuela, March 19.—President Juan Vicente Gomez, dictator of Venezuela, yesterday issued one of his periodic "statements," denying that, though there are constant rebellions in Venezuela, there are any rebellions in Venezuela.

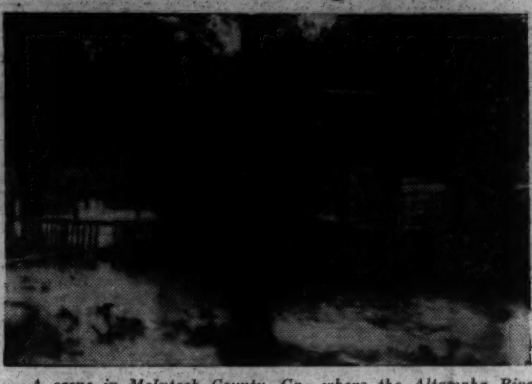
The dictator did not himself address representatives of the press assembled to question him, but through Pedro Arcaza, minister of the interior, announced that the country was perfectly quiet.

"There is complete calm in the country," Gomez said, "and peace is firm, solid and immovable."

"It would be ridiculous for anyone to attempt to alter the present order," he added.

Gomez's official statement follows by one day the imprisonment in the island fortress at Puerto Caballo of 200 revolutionists formerly kept at forced hard labor on roads in the interior.

Flood Waters Still Rage in South



A scene in McIntosh County, Ga., where the Altamaha River burst its banks, making thousands of Negro workers and "poor whites" homeless and without any means of relief.

U. S. Figures Admit 2,171 Miners Killed for Profit

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—Deaths in the coal mines of the United States totaled 2,171 during last year alone, according to figures just released by the U. S. Bureau of Mines. Almost all of them were preventable accidents, due to the speed-up tactics of the employers and their neglect of safety precautions in order to reduce costs.

Of this number, 1,724 accidents were in the bituminous coal fields and 447 in the anthracite.

There were more soft coal accidents in 1928 than in 1927. Falls in mine roof and coal are responsible for at least half of the accidents. Proper timbering would have saved these men. There is always a fight by the miners to get the company to timber those underground workings leading to the working class, and without a strong union the company prefers to kill its men rather than put in timber.

The National Miners' Union is trying to organize the miners and put an end to this murder for profit.

ARGENTINE TAXI DRIVERS STRIKE

Act in Sympathy with General Motors Men

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, March 19.—The government tonight began the mobilization of all police effectives for action against the walkout of taxi chauffeurs which is tying up the entire taxi system in this city.

The strike began late this afternoon and by five o'clock about 2,000 drivers were out.

The strike of the taxi chauffeurs is in sympathy with the automobile workers in the General Motors plant here who are waging a struggle for increased pay.

48-Hour Walkout.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, March 19 (U.P.)—Police today instituted precautionary measures against possible disorders in Buenos Aires resulting from a strike of approximately 2,000 chauffeurs which began at 5 p. m.

The strikers intend to remain away from their jobs for 48 hours as a gesture of sympathy for workers in the local General Motors factory who are striking for higher wages.

SCAN NEWS PRINT MONOPOLY

WASHINGTON, March 19 (U.P.)—The Federal Trade Commission today formally accepted the senate resolution of Senator Schall, Rep., Minn., directing an investigation on the news print paper industry. The resolution, recently enacted by the senate, instructs the commission to determine whether manufacturers and distributors of news print paper are tending to create a monopoly.

DIES OF RADIUM PAINT

Woman Worked on Dials 4 Years Ago

WATERBURY, Conn., March 19.—Radium paint poison, contracted four years ago, and not recognized until a week before death, killed Mrs. Mildred Cardow today. She died in the hospital here six months after becoming the wife of William W. Cardow, an auto mechanic.

A week ago, when Mrs. Cardow was first admitted to the hospital, doctors told the husband to give up all hope, as the radium was in her bones, breaking down their structure by its ceaseless bombardment of deadly rays.

The poisoning was contracted in

GIL WILL SHOOT 'REBEL' LEADERS, U. S. TO MIX IN

Mexican Government Not to Accept Offers of Escobar to Yield

Bring Back Refugees

Army Left in Desert as Leader Runs to Safety

NOGALES, Sonora, Mexico, March 19 (U.P.)—The battle for control of Mazatlan, Sinaloa, important west coast seaport, started today, advances to revolutionary headquarters said. General Ramon Iturbe, commanding the insurgent forces in the section, said his 10,000 men were opposed only by 2,500 men under General Jaime Carrillo.

The capture of Mazatlan, Mexico's most important port on the Pacific, will be an extremely important step in the revolutionary movement, officials here said.

It will open a direct line to Mexico City through Guadaluajara in Jalisco and will permit the rebels, if they so desire, to flank the army of General Plutarco Elias Calles, now advancing against General J. Gonzalo Escobar in the state of Chihuahua.

General Topete, who announced his intentions of leading 2,500 men against Naco, Sonora, today still remained here as did the same 500 red blanketed Mayo Indians intended to act as shock troops.

JUAREZ, Mexico, March 19 (U.P.)—Advices to rebel headquarters here tonight said a Mexican federal airplane bombed Escobal, state of Chihuahua, this afternoon. Escobal is the new desert stronghold in which General Jose Gonzalo Escobar, leader of the rebellion, has fortified his troops since evacuating Torreon.

The advices said the town's only baker was the only person killed in the bombing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—Strengthened by the occupation of Torreon last night and the apparent disintegration of the insurgent forces, the Portes Gil government today felt secure enough to reject the insurgent peace overtures alleged to have been made thru the Mexican Consul Liekens in El Paso.

"A campaign of extermination" against the insurgents was the reply of General Plutarco Calles, relying on recent successes and the consistent support of the United States government.

GIL IS U. S. MAN.

Not only has the United States government supported the Gil government with arms and planes from the beginning of hostilities, but it is unquestionably part of the "campaign of extermination" to have the Americans give up insurgent refugees in the United States to the mercies of the victorious Gil bourgeois government.

This was confirmed today in a Mexico City despatch stating that the federal would attach all funds sent across the border by the insurgents and would immediately take steps to extradite all fugitives.

Insurgent generals in consternation at one another's treachery were today eagerly denying reports that several of them had independently made peace overtures to the federal.

Enrique Santibanez, Mexican consul general at San Antonio, declared however, that General Gonzalo Escobar and Thaddeus Canaveo, governor of Chihuahua had offered to surrender their armies to federal forces.

Santibanez said Mexican consul Liekens of El Paso advised him of the surrender offer, adding that Liekens in turn had been informed by the American consul at Chihuahua City that the two generals had approached the Americans regarding opening capitulation negotiations with President Portes Gil of Mexico.

Escobar and Canaveo were represented as ready to listen to any terms Gil cared to offer.

Insurgents Retreat.

MEXICO CITY, March 19.—The vanguard of the federal forces entered Torreon at 8:15 last night, Portes Gil announced today.

General Escobar, insurgent leader, is believed to be well on the way to Chihuahua City, the he has left troops behind, of course, to defend Escobal, a nearly indefensible town.

(Continued on Page Three)

Where 14 Plane Passengers Were Killed



Scene of the crash of the giant sight-seeing plane in which 14 were killed. The plane crashed out top of a freight train a mile north of the airport at Newark, N. J. The plane was overloaded and in poor condition when it started.

PLANE OVERLOAD IN FATAL WRECK

16 in Sightseeing Ship Licensed for 14

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Bureau of Aviation officials admitted that the Ford three-motored plane used by the Colonial Airways Co. for sightseeing over Newark and New York was licensed for only four passengers, including the pilots. The plane which was forced down and wrecked on a sand car, with loss of 14 lives day before yesterday, carried 15 passengers and one pilot.

Lou Foote, the only pilot in the wrecked airplane of the Colonial Airways Co., gasped out his story from his cot in St. James Hospital, Newark. He said that he had plenty of fuel, but that while in the air, one motor died, and the load was so heavy the other two could not keep the plane aloft. He had to land, and had not speed enough to drift back to the landing field. He tried to miss the freight train against which the plane crashed, but could not get power enough out of the two motors. He has not been told that there were any deaths.

The idea of a three-motored plane is that it can run with two motors if one goes wrong. But this is premised on a reasonable load.

Mike Stanevich, a miner, Norman Silbert, and a third worker, were so badly beaten up by thugs and police at a Trotskyist-Cannon meeting last night at Labor Temple, 14th St. and 4th Ave., that they were taken to St. Marks Hospital and had stitches taken in their scalps.

Appropriately enough the renegades issued yellow cards to those who were allowed to buy tickets, and had a strong-arm identification squad stationed at the door to keep militant workers from entering the meeting hall.

The left wing and Communist workers who were refused admission or ejected from the meeting, which was only half full, picketed the hall en masse and organized a spontaneous demonstration on the street against Trotskyism and for the Communist Party of the U. S. A. and the Soviet Union.

A Daily Worker reporter who attempted to enter the hall was told by Max Schachtman, lieutenant of Cannon:

"Aw, that's a cheap paper. You can't get in."

The dozens of uniformed police and a larger number of plainclothes men who crowded the lobby, the ante-room and the sidewalk before the hall took their orders from Cannon and his gang. The indignant workers who crowded the lobby refused to leave. The police sergeant asked Abern and Schachtman who stood at the door if they wanted the lobby cleared, and the latter told the police to do their stuff.

At the time this edition went to press the police were still clearing the lobby.

(Continued on Page Two)

Harlem Meet to Protest Police Brutality Tonight

The police brutality in Harlem and support for the "Champion" dance at the Imperial Auditorium will be important items for discussion at the meeting of the Harlem local of the American Negro Labor Congress, Harlem Labor Center, 169 W. 133d St., tonight.

You Can Still Start

Read the fascinating story, "Aure Cities," by Alexey Tolstoy, one of the foremost writers of the Soviet Union. This penetrating psychological study of a former Red Army soldier has aroused great interest among thousands of workers. The story is still in its early stages and you can begin it today on page 3.

"Aure Cities" raises many problems concerning whose solution there will probably be a great difference of opinion among our readers. When the story is concluded, the workers are asked to send letters to the Daily Worker giving their reaction to it and their solution of the problems it presents.

PRAVDA ON 10-YEAR C.I.

Special Supplement on the Anniversary

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, (By Mail).—On the tenth anniversary of the Communist International, Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, published a special supplement dealing with the event.

Besides numerous letters of greeting from Communist Parties of other countries and various working class organizations and individuals, the supplement carried many interesting articles. There were reminiscences of comrades present at the first congress of the Communist International.

BERLIN, (By Mail).—The Berlin organization of the Communist Party (Continued on Page Two)

SEE ATTEMPT TO IMPORT SCABS; STRIKERS FIRM

Bosses Admit Walkout Is 100 Percent Effective

Picketing Continues

A. F. of L. Organizers Get Cold Shoulder

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn., March 19.—Companies A and C of the Tennessee National Guard Infantry went on duty this morning at the two big rayon manufacturing plants of the Glanzstoff and Bemberg Corporations, both emptied of their 5,500 workers by a strike against slavery conditions.

Just before the order mobilizing the militia to the strike area was issued, the officials of both plants made public admission that the strikes are 100 per cent effective by ordering department heads to close down. Till now they made a pretense of operating 40 per cent.

To Try to Import Scabs.

With the arrival of troops, the companies are expected to begin an organized attempt to import strikebreakers under martial escort.

At meetings of workers, plans to continue with the method of picketing used were made. Hundreds of pickets patrol the roads leading to the two factories, both located in Happy Valley, and have already defeated test attempts to bring in scabs.

The rayon barons are making elaborate preparations. Large busses have already been acquired to convey out of town strikebreakers.

Strikers' Ranks Solid.

Despite noisily advertised offers of bonuses, full pay for time lost, adequate protection, etc., not a single worker has broken ranks. Unshakable determination is shown by the workers, brought to desperation by the inhuman grinding of profits from their bodies.

The calling in of the troops came after Sheriff Moreland himself asked for them. The local boss pruss had been charging that he and his deputies were too friendly to the strikers. Sheriff Moreland hastened to set his reputation to rights with his bosses—the rayon barons—and himself gave the signal for bringing in troops.

Tough Slodding for Fakers.

A. F. of L. organizers Penix and Stubbs find it extremely difficult to enroll members in their "local" of the United Textile Workers. Especially since the 3,500 Bemberg operatives refused to listen to their orders to stay at work and walked out to join the 2,000 Glanzstoff strikers.

Chicago City Official Gangsters Go on Trial; 12 Convicted Before

CHICAGO, March 19.—Thirteen reputed henchmen of Morris Eller, city collector, went on trial yesterday charged with kidnapping two poll watchers in the "Bloody Twentieth ward," at the primary election last April. Twelve of the defendants were found guilty of conspiracy to violate the election laws in a previous trial and were fined.

Filipino Capitalists Choose Mission to Plead in Washington

MANILA, Philippine Islands, March 19.—Filipino nationalist interests are awaiting the opening of congress in Washington to bring forward again demands for a greater share in the political life of the Islands, according to reports here.

The reports have taken tangible form in a special legislative mission to the United States which will aid the Filipino commissioners in Washington in opposing tariff restrictions on Philippine products. The question of autonomy will also interest the commission.

It is expected that the demand for autonomy will be presented as a bill with the alternative of a Filipino vice-governor. The bill has little chance even of consideration.

The interests involved at present have frequently betrayed the Filipino workers and peasants and representative capitalist elements competing with certain United States rivals.

Tammany Policeman, Called Gun Carrier for Rum Runners, is Killed in Battle

WHALEN'S COPS AS USUAL HIT INNOCENT MAN

Suspect Connection of War With Olvany Job

One Tammany policeman, Daniel Maloney, driver of the Clinton St. patrol wagon and a gun carrier for a gang of Brooklyn bootleggers, was killed yesterday during a fight between his gang and a rival group and others of Mr. Whalen's "finest," as usual, shot an innocent bystander during the battle.

The fight started in front of the Owl's Head Tavern, at 69th St. and Third Ave., at the end of a merry party. An attempt had been made by one group to take Vance Higgins, owner of cigarette, the fastest rum-running boat on the coast and one-time owner of an airplane in which he made frequent and mysterious trips, "for a ride." Just before the attack on Higgins, Maloney, who was sitting in a saloon at 69th St. and Fourth Ave., a block away, had been hurriedly summoned to the Owl's Head by members of the gang, presumably to provide them with the tools for the murder of Higgins.

Shooting Starts. Higgins jumped out of the car after he was seated in it, and the shooting started.

Other police arrived, led by Sergeant McGarty, and also opened fire. After a few minutes Patrolman Daniel Maloney, who, witnesses said, was involved in the gun fight as a gun carrier for one of the gangs, lay mortally wounded with a bullet wound under his heart. Beside Maloney were Thomas Connell, alleged bootlegger, with a bullet in the left leg, and Harold Richardson, a clerk, who had innocently walked into the line of fire and received a shot in the left shoulder.

Chicago Tactics. The street was littered with pistols. Charles ("Vannie") Higgins, a "millionaire bootlegger," and Paul Eckert, of 3315 Dorchester Road, Baltimore, were arrested.

This battle marks the spreading of the war between rum-running gangs from Chicago to New York. It has always been supposed that Tammany men had such control in New York that they were able to assign the gangs to spheres of influence, protect them there and keep them from fighting. There is some suspicion that the outbreak of war here coincides in more ways than one with the sudden outbreak of factional fighting inside Tammany Hall.

SHOE UNION WINS MORE STRIKES

Big Firms Sign, Begin Drive in Long Island

(Continued from Page One) sent the workers' demands to the boss and are expecting an answer today.

The leaders of the organization drive also made announcement of the fact that the union had made the first inroads into the Long Island shoe manufacturing territory by pulling a 100 per cent strike in the Phillips and Lockwood factory.

All the biggest shoe manufacturing plants in the vicinity of New York are located on Long Island and have never been organized heretofore.

The workers employed in the fitting room, the cutting department and part of those employed at last night, walked out on strike against the Real Art Shoe Company, after a fight with the bosses in the shop who demanded that the workers be co-signers of an application for an injunction against the Independent Shoe Workers Union, which is conducting the drive.

All efforts of the union's organization machinery is being concentrated to make the strike here 100 per cent effective.

Another strike to be called yesterday was at the shop of the Kados Shoe Company, 2401 Pacific St. The walkout occurred at noon yesterday.

Despite the failure of complaints to show up and press charges against Joe Magliacane, shoe union organizer, the magistrate in Jefferson Market Court refused to throw out the case, postponing it for two weeks.

Pravda Exposes Anglo-French Military Pacts; Scores Socialist Fakers

MOSCOW. (By Mail).—The "Pravda" comments as follows upon the exposures of the "Utrecht Dailyblad" in regard to the secret military pact between Belgium and France:

Unions of the Bourgeoisie, The Bosses' Association

By JOSEPH COHEN.

The propaganda literature of the bourgeoisie, in spite of all the high-flown phrases which occur so frequently in it, is characterized by one common feature: its official opposition to the idea of the class struggle.

For a long time, an intensive process of organization has been in progress among the employers. Countless militant organizations, bearing a purely bourgeois class character, have come into existence. The work done by these organizations makes it clear that, as a matter of fact, the bourgeoisie is quite convinced of the reality of a class struggle.

The common name by which these employers' organizations are known is Employers' Associations. By this time, they have become a powerful factor in American life, thanks to their energetic activity in all phases of the struggle between Capital and Labor. One can hardly find a single word of the laborer which is not connected in one way or another, with the bosses' association.

The epidemic of injunctions, arrests, lock-outs, provocations, espionage, scabbing, and other "blessings of democracy" of this sort, with which the worker is so generously showered by bourgeois "justice"—all this work is now either carried on directly thru the bosses' organizations, or indirectly encouraged and influenced by their propaganda.

The shameful part they play in brutal strike-breaking; their various campaigns against the workers; their covert work of gradually depriving the laborer of his last elementary right, the right to fight for a few cents more in return for his hard toil—all this makes the bosses' associations a sort of headquarters for our enemy—Capital.

We must know the enemy, if we are to oppose him effectively!

As an illustration of the importance which the capitalists attach to the bosses' associations, we may quote the words of Professor Clarence Bonnett, one of the greatest bourgeois authorities on these questions. In the introduction to his exhaustive treatise on the subject, Professor Bonnett "views with alarm" the following facts:

"There are more than 5,000,000 organized laborers in the United States." What is to prevent them from gaining control of the government and the industries of the land, should they decide to carry out such a program? Is there no concentrated power to oppose this movement, once it started?

But the troubles of the bourgeois savant are dissipated as soon as he discovers the "open sesame," that priceless means of salvation, which has been created, of by and for Capital, i.e. the bosses' association. He goes on to say:

"That an opposing movement of the sort exists and is rapidly growing in the following pages." (Referring to his aforementioned book.)

The worthy professor, of course, is here carried a little too far by his enthusiasm. It is quite clear to any Marxist that it is impossible to preserve and perpetuate the existing order as it is to arrest the mighty, ever-moving mechanism of man's history; as it was impossible, for example, to perpetuate the slave system of ancient Rome; or the patriarchal system. But we shall have occasion to consider these questions later. One thing is certain: meanwhile, if only temporarily, the employers' organizations can and do help increase the power of capital and oppress the laborer.

*NOTE: At the time that Bonnett was concluding his investigation of the employers' organizations (circa 1921), the membership of the unions of the American Federation of Labor (together with that of the independent unions) did indeed come up to 5,000,000. However, the condition of the American proletariat has since changed much worse since, and the number of organized workers has diminished markedly.

What, then, should be the attitude of the workers toward the bosses' associations? Their attitude must be in accordance with that policy, which in the well-known words of Marx, has always been the real trend of history—the class struggle.

The association of employers, in the broad sense of the word, include, besides all the manufacturers' associations, various other organizations of business men, of which the "Chambers of Commerce" are not the least important. The word "Association" serves as a generic name in contradiction to the word "union."

ures should finish them off.

"The hypocrisy of the social democratic swindle about the role of the League of Nations as a factor making for peace, is also once again exposed. The social democrats contend that the obligatory registration of all agreements has killed the system of secret military agreements.

The present revelations show how much value is to be attached to social democratic arguments. Mueller and Vandervelde, two of the most prominent social democrats, will certainly be unable to come to any amicable agreement concerning the contents of the Franco-Belgian military agreement.

"The treacherous social democracy forms an organic part of the system of secret military combinations which gives the present international situation its most characteristic tone.

which is employed to designate the workers' trade organizations.

It is quite probable that in the choice of the name "Association" there is a hint at democracy. The word "Association" signifies a voluntarily organized group of people. That freedom and democracy are here only meaningless sounds (just like all the other fine phrases, under whose emblems the bourgeoisie is so fond of parading), may be seen firstly from the methods they employ in their fight against the proletariat, and frequently from their undemocratic relations among themselves, where the demoralizing psychology of private ownership develops to a high degree petty clashes of interests. We may call attention here to the fact that (1) many associations resort to boycotting workers who employ union men, and that (2) members of the associations are frequently coerced by means of dues (taxes) and by other methods. It is worth noting that (1) officially the associations are opposed to boycotts, but this opposition applies only to boycotts carried on by unions, and (2) their official objection to the union is that the latter are undemocratic.

*NOTE: "With the exception of the primitive communist society." (To Be Continued)

CLERKS' UNION HOLDS BIG MEET

Prepare Organization Campaign, Strike

Several hundred food store clerks rallied to the call of the Retail Grocery, Fruit and Dairy Clerks' Union and came to overcrowd the McKinley Square Casino, 1258 Bosh Rd., at a mass meeting.

The meeting is the first of a series in preparation for the widespread organization campaign the union is about to launch in all boroughs of New York, which will include workers in all crafts of the union, clerks in grocery and dairy stores and fruit markets.

A large number of those attending the meeting were non-union workers who signed up with the organization, when the call to join was made from the platform. Enthusiasm ran high for the projected attempt to lighten the burdens borne by the workers thru unionization of the trade. The workers in these food stores are the victims of terrific exploitation, working unlimited hours for seven days a week at miserable pay.

Adams Will Discuss Negro Women Tasks

Mary Adams will discuss "The Tasks of Negro Women as an Oppressed Minority" at the educational meeting conducted by Section 3 at 101 W. 27th St. tonight.

On Monday night Harold Williams led discussion in which he pointed out the role of the Negro workers in the class struggle. Ida Dailies will lead in tomorrow night's talk.

Needle Trades Cutters to Hold Special Craft Meeting Thursday Eve

Announcement of a meeting of cutters in all departments of the union was made yesterday by the Joint Board of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. Cutters in the fur trade will meet at 16 W. 21st St., national union offices, immediately after work Thursday evening, while the cutters in the cloak and dress trades will meet at 8 o'clock, the same day and place. Questions of extreme importance to

cutters will be taken up.

Furriers Open Forum. An open forum of all unemployed furriers will be held this afternoon at 1:30 in the downtown union headquarters, 16 W. 21st St. Workers will discuss special problems in their trade, with particular attention to the general strike in fur industry.

Advertiser wants connection with up-state workers who sell low-priced land for developing new colony. Must be in farming district or thereabout. Describe surroundings in first letter. T. ABER, 280 Bowery, N. Y. C.

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CZECH WORKERS HIT DISRUPTION

Traitors to Red Unions Opposed by Masses

(Wireless By "Inprecor") PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, March 13.—Representatives of the Red International of Trade Unions Friday negotiated with the Czech disrupters of the R. I. L. U. and demanded the reestablishment of the status quo. They further demanded that a delegation be sent to Moscow in order to settle the dispute with the Red International of Trade Unions. The disrupters rejected all the conditions and also refused to call a congress declaring that there was not sufficient money in the treasury. At the same time they refused the financial assistance of the Red International of Trade Unions, whose representatives declared that the Czech organization had sufficient funds.

Workers Fight Split. The disrupters obviously intend to split away from the Red International.

The Central European Bureau of the R. I. L. U. then issued a sharp appeal to the Czech workers against the disrupters.

The following organizations have declared unanimously against the disrupters: the miners, the metal workers, the glass workers, the railwaymen, the leather workers and an overwhelming majority of the clothing workers.

Protests against the disrupters are arriving from all over Czechoslovakia. Only one small group around Hisek in Brunn has declared for the disrupters. Hisek was expelled from the Party.

MILLINERS OUT IN SHOP STRIKE

Tammany Bosses Fight for Power

An attempt to force the millinery hand sewers, 20 in number, to register themselves yesterday for membership in the right wing Local 24 and thus quit their own union, the left wing Local 43, resulted in the unanimous walkout of all 20 girls in the Pilgrim Hat Co.

The decision to go out on strike rather than forsake the fighting union they had helped build thru so much suffering, was reached at a shop meeting held in the headquarters of their organization. The officers of Local 43 announced that the fight will receive all the backing and assistance the union is able to muster.

The entire capacity of the Jewish Art Theatre, at 14th St. and Irving Pl., has been rented by the Millinery Hand Workers' Local 43 for a theatre party for the union membership and sympathizers. Three one-act plays, by leaders among the Jewish playwrights, will be enacted at this performance.

The cutting crafts will be taken up. Furriers Open Forum. An open forum of all unemployed furriers will be held this afternoon at 1:30 in the downtown union headquarters, 16 W. 21st St. Workers will discuss special problems in their trade, with particular attention to the general strike in fur industry.

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Hoover's Secretary



Representative Walter A. Newton, of Minnesota, who was chosen by Hoover as the third member of his secretariat staff to write his speeches and articles for him.

CANNON THUGS BEAT WORKERS

Gangsters, Police and Detectives Help

(Continued from Page One) press, there were about a thousand workers around the outside of the hall, with more police, detectives and capitalist press reporters arriving every few minutes.

Inside the hall Cannon's gangsters were parked before the platform, eager to attack any worker who might try to denounce the Cannon crew. The hall manager was the first speaker and he made a "free-speech-for-all" talk. After him a Wobly spoke, also in the name of free speech, and then the chairman tried to introduce Cannon and Schachtman who sat on the platform.

As soon as the chairman began to expound a defense of Trotsky, a worker in the audience shouted, "liar!" The gangsters rushed for him, and attacked all others who seemed to agree with him. During this fight, Stanevich, Silbert and the other worker were beaten so viciously that they were taken out bloody and with broken heads.

A Negro worker, Irving Dunjee, tried three times to gain admission, but was pushed out, and told by a policeman, apparently upon orders of the Cannonites at the door, "Get away Nigger, you're not wanted here!"

"Pravda" Celebrates C. I. Anniversary

(Continued from Page One) of Germany organized meetings in four separate halls to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Communist International.

When the workers were leaving the hall, Vorigel, social-democratic police chief of Berlin, fearing a demonstration, sent his police to disperse the workers who clashed with them. The largest collision occurred outside the "Plaza," which is situated in the east of Berlin. The masses of workers outside the "Plaza," who were already dispersing, were broken up amidst great confusion by a baton charge.

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SOCIALISTS IN NEW FRAME-UP

Conduct Vicious Fight on Butcher Union

His mother sick and in hospital, Max Lederfink of 59 Monroe St., went to buy his families supply of meat at the family butcher, B. Stein, whose store is at 124 Monroe St.

After leaving the store with the package of provision under his arm, Max Lederfink went to the corner drug store and called up his employer, Steinberg and Sons, 261 W. 30th St., to tell them that he would be compelled to come to work late. On stepping out of the phone booth, he found police and a civilian who pointed him out for arrest. He was arrested and confined in cell all day, being released only after the magistrate in Essex Market Court compelled his friends and relatives to put up \$500 bail for trial later on charges of "disorderly conduct."

What had happened? Simply this. The gentleman in civilian clothes with the police, was none other than the "socialist" official of the United Hebrew Trades, A. Heller.

In an attempt to break up the Progressive Butcher and Poultry Workers' Union, which split away from the reactionary U. H. T., the "socialists" had called a fake strike against the butcher store at 124 Monroe St. This store had a signed agreement with the Left wing union and a member of that union was enjoying union conditions in the store.

With the announcement of the fake strike, came the picketing of paid thugs. And when the "picketing" proved fruitless, the "socialist" leaders became desperate. They were out to frame some one. Heller saw the worker go in and out, thought him a Left wing sympathizer, and began his little role of agent-provocateur, a role played excellently by Heller in previous fights.

The Left wing union issued a statement yesterday denouncing such stool pigeon tactics, pledging to defend the innocent worker and calling on the working class patrons of the store to disregard the fake strike.

Concentrate on Negro Work in Section Three

Section 3, District 4 of the Communist Party of the U. S. A., is concentrating its attention on the Negro work of the Party this week.

Several educational meetings and inter-racial dances are being held under the direction of the Section Negro Committee and R. Donaldson, Section Negro work director.

No sooner is the exploitation of the laborer by the manufacturer, so far as an end, that he receives his wages in cash, then he is set upon by the other portions of the bourgeoisie, the landlord, the shopkeeper, the paravorker, etc.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

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Capmakers Will Hold Open Forum Thursday, to Talk of Convention

"What to expect from the coming convention of the International Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers Union," will be the topic discussed at an open forum meeting of New York members of the Capmakers Union, which is being sponsored by the Trade Union Educational League section in that organization. The open forum will be held tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St.

At this meeting the workers will be able to hold a free discussion (something forbidden at union meetings) of the most important questions before them.

At the last meeting of the Capmakers Union the demand of the rank and file that a secret, closed ballot be held on the election of delegates to the convention, was voted down by the followers of the machine supporting "clubs." No protests of the left wing for an opportunity for the membership to express their real feelings without terrorization by the administration were listened to.

There is also constant rumor of a coalition between General Yen Tei-shan, General Pei Chung-hai (Mokden) and Marshal Chang Tung-chang, now operating in Shanghai.

It is forecast confidently here that open warfare on a large scale will ensue within the next two weeks involving all sections of the country.

PRODUCE PLAY, HARLEM DANCE

'Champion,' 'Daily,' 'Vida Obrera' Benefit

"Marching Guns," a drama of the class struggle produced by the Workers Laboratory Theatre, will be featured at the Champion-Work-Obrera dance at the Imperial Auditorium, 160 W. 129th St., Friday evening.

Negro, white, Chinese and Japanese workers will be largely represented at Friday's event. Cyril Briggs, chairman of the committee on entertainment and editor of the Negro Champion, reports: "The dance will bring white, Negro, Chinese and Japanese workers together on a platform of working class solidarity," a statement issued by the committee declares.

John C. Smith's Negro orchestra will provide dance music. Tickets may be obtained at the offices of the Negro Champion, 169 W. 133d St.; Spanish Workers Club, 55 W. 118th St., and the Workers Book Shop, 26 Union Square.

No sooner is the exploitation of

Report Fourteen Thousand Indian Textile Workers Again Out on Strike in Bombay

DEFY ATTEMPTS OF BRITISH TO CRUSH WALKOUT

R.I.L.U. Urges Aid to Mass Struggles

BOMBAY, India, March 19.—Fourteen thousand textile mill workers are on strike here again in spite of the brutal efforts of the Indo-British government to crush the recent walkout of textile workers and workers in other industries through open fighting and concentration of artillery, tanks and planes in this city.

The workers, who momentarily ceased resistance in the face of the tremendous forces which the British mobilized, have again rallied and are continuing the struggle.

Urges Government to Act.

The Anglo-British press is meeting the new walkout with the same alarmist accounts as before, urging the government to take action to end the disputes between the workers and the mill owners, i. e., to crush the workers absolutely.

The Bombay workers have been repeatedly on strike during the past two years. For five months they tied up the textile industry, which is India's major industry, by a strike of 200,000 in answer to wage cuts which reduced their already starvation wages below the point at which it is possible for even the enslaved Indian workers to exist.

Walk Out Again.

This strike has already been "settled" to the satisfaction of the mill owners when the workers were again forced to walk out. The government then intervened, shipping in Pathan strikebreakers and fomenting religious war between them and the Hindu mill strikers. There followed the declaration of martial law and investment of the city with an army, and a concentration of artillery larger than was to be found anywhere else in the east.

After a week's fighting in the streets, during which at least 150 workers were killed, many of them by the machine gun fire from the British barracks, the workers were forced to withdraw from the struggle, though they did not formally give it up.

MOSCOW. (By Mail).—The Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labor Union (Profintern), publishes an appeal to the workers of all countries pointing out that the mass strike movement in India is being met with increased reprisals on the part of the Anglo-Indian government.

The appeal calls upon the workers to support the struggle of the Indian workers against capitalist and imperialist exploitation.

Imperialism is at the same time the most decadent and the ultimate form of the state power which has emerged from the capitalist system. It is a means of its own annihilation from feudalism, and which full-progressive bourgeois society had finally transformed into a means for the enslavement of labor by capital.—Marx.

Federal Troops Mobilizing to Fight Clerical Rebels



A scene of Mexican warfare. A federal ammunition train passing through Aguascalientes route for the Torreon front where the hilly district makes it impracticable for motor transport to work effectively. In a decisive battle in this region the federal forces won.

Two Recent Meetings of the Yellow International

By P. FRIEDLANDER (Berlin)
Two Conferences of the Second International have been held in London: On Feb. 8 and 9 there was a "Four Countries' Conference," and on Feb. 11 and 12 a session of the Executive of the Second International.

Government Socialists.

The Four Countries' Conference was a gathering of government socialists. MacDonald took the chair. The Conference was participated in by leaders of the English, French, German and Belgian socialist parties. It resembled in character one of the customary ministerial conferences of these countries.

A veil of secret diplomacy was spread over it. No report was issued on the debates, but merely an empty communiqué. According to this, "the problems of reparations and of the inter-allied debts, as also the question of the evacuation of the Rhine country" have been "examined," and the result of this examination is stated (precisely in the manner of the ministerial communiqué) to be that the social democratic statesmen "have unanimously agreed on the attitude to be adopted in the present circumstances."

At the same time attention is drawn to the "general principles" laid down at former Four Countries' Conferences, and also, at the last, which was held in Luxembourg. This last reference is clear enough. For, as subsequently became known, at the Four Countries' Conference held at Luxembourg the socialists, including the Germans, agreed on a declaration in which the question of the evacuation of the Rhine country was bound up with financial payments in return on the part of Germany. They have therefore proved themselves to be the auxiliary troops of the imperialists.

Support of Own Imperialists.

The practical policy pursued by the socialist leaders in the different countries, where they have stuck to

their bourgeoisie, through thick and thin, has only served to emphasize this. The actual meaning of the London Conference is, therefore, solely that the social imperialists mutually leave one another a free hand to support the imperialist policy of their bourgeoisie, and thereby secure first of all the welding together of the war bloc against the Soviet Union.

The Four Countries' Conference was followed by the session of the Executive of the Second International. Its object was to furnish suitable accompanying music to the policy of the imperialist powers in the present period. A recent fresh appeal to the League of Nations aided them in this purpose. To the ex-prime minister, MacDonald, even this slight attempt at cloaking the imperialist policy of the Second International, customary as it is on the occasion of Executive meetings, appeared superfluous. Hence he demonstratively absented himself, although it took place in London.

Fake Disarmament.

The question of disarmament was dealt with by the Dutch representative Albarde (in order to save the allies of the imperialist great powers from embarrassment the report is delivered by a Dutchman!) and a telegram to the Secretariat of the League of Nations resolved upon, in which the expectation is expressed "that the Preparatory Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations will speedily bring its labors to a successful conclusion."

In view of the obvious collapse of the efforts of the Disarmament Commission and the postponement of its meeting, as stigmatized in the case of the whole world by Comrade Litvinov in a letter to the president of the Disarmament Commission, London, at the time of the Lugano Conference, this expectation on the part of the heroes of the Second International bears the stamp of absurdity on the face of it, and is

GIL WILL SHOOT 'REBEL' LEADERS

Army Left in Desert as Leader Runs to Safety

(Continued from Page One)
In the arid north Mexican plateau.

Despatches from General Calles to the federal government state that bombing planes late yesterday sighted a cavalry troop moving towards the federalists about 40 miles north of Torreon. It is believed that they intend to surrender.

A troop train is also reported to have been abandoned at Ceballos in Durango.

MEXICO CITY, March 19.—Despatches to the newspaper Excelsior from Guadalajara state that federal soldiers captured the town of Zapotlanejo after a three hour battle yesterday. Forty-two were wounded, three being insurgents.

REVOLUTIONARY HEADQUARTERS, ESCALON, MEXICO, MARCH 19.—(U.P.)—Bullitins received by General Escobar today said rebel troops had defeated federal forces in battles in the states of Nayarit and Sinaloa.

Revolutionists under General Turbe won engagements at Rosario and Antonillo, the bulletins said. Rosario is an important town a short distance south of Mazatlan.

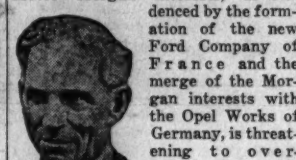
characteristic of the mendacity of their policy in the struggle against imperialism. In order to do something further, a "program of action" was also decided upon. This included, among other things, an appeal to the socialist parties, likewise to send the above telegram to the Disarmament Commission. Further, the "drawing up of a joint plan of action in favor of disarmament, in touch with the Trade Union International." These cloaking over "plans" and "actions" of the Second International are only too familiar to us.

(To Be Continued.)

GENERAL MOTORS, FORD FIGHT FOR EUROPE MARKETS

Ford Makes Big Stock Offer in France

PARIS, France, March 19.—Struggle between Ford and the General Motor Morgan interests, as evidenced by the formation of the new Ford Company of France, and the merge of the Morgan interests with the Opel Works of Germany, is threatening to overshadow here the excitement caused by the flotation of a \$1,568,000 common stock in the Ford concern.



Henry Ford

Not only the French but American bourgeois buyers are flocking to invest, tho it is almost certain that stock will be sold to Frenchmen exclusively.

It is clear that the two rival American interests are about to engage in a life and death battle for the European market on the European field. In France Ford is reputed to have the edge on his opponent thru the intensive organization of dealers and service stations throughout the country.

To Build Huge Plant.

In Germany, according to a Ford representative, his company does not intend to buy any German factory, but contemplates pushing the struggle soon thru the erection of a giant factory of its own.

The German capitalist press is alarmed over the General Motors-Opel deal, which it describes as a "vital danger" to German automotive industry.

A cartel to include such manufacturers as the Daimler-Benz, Adler, Bavarian Motorworks, Brenzbor, and Büssing is forecast. Maybach, Horch, however, makers of high-grade cars, assert they will remain outside. The cartel will reduce the number of models made in each factory and rationalize by introducing new machines and laying off men wherever possible.

Want to Lower Labor Standards.

The automobile manufacturers are already pleading that they cannot meet American competition with the existing labor laws, the social democratic Vorwärts "sees no menace to German labor" in the Opel-General Motors merger.

Ford's immediate step in Germany will be the offering of his European stock on the German market, also.

Worked 4 Years Ago on Watch Dials, Woman Dies of Radium Paint

(Continued from Page One)
which first attracted attention to the danger lurking in radium paint. The inventor of the process has also died of the effects on him of his experiments.

CAPONE DEMANDS IMMUNITY

CHICAGO, March 18 (U.P.)—"Scarface Al" Capone, en route from Miami to testify before a federal grand jury regarding bootlegging activities in Chicago, will insist upon immunity, it was made known here today. If denied immunity, Capone, known as the "beer lord" of Chicago, will refuse to give any information to the investigators, it was said.

The following is a list of new books and pamphlets that have come off the press in the past two weeks:—

- Communism and the International Situation—15c
- Revolutionary Movement in the Colonies—15c
- The Program of the Communist International—(in pamphlet form) 15c
- The Proletarian Revolution by V. I. Lenin—50c
- Reminiscences of Lenin by Klara Zetkin—35c
- (Prices To Be Announced)
- Wage Labor and Capital by Marx (New English Improved Edition)
- Revolutionary Lessons by Lenin
- Heading for War
- Women in the Soviet Union
- Ten Years of the Comintern

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Workers in East River Tube Imperilled



The lives of workers, working under great pressure on the new subway tube under the East River, were endangered when drills struck fissure in rock 60 feet under water. The leak was hurriedly plugged with cement by the workers, thus saving their lives. Photo shows bubbling water on surface of river caused by leak.

French Generals Censured; Caused Death of 300 Poilus

SOVIET WORKERS GET FOOD CARDS

Bread Consumption Is Twice That of Berlin

(Wireless By "Imprecor")

MOSCOW, USSR, March 18.—Distribution of breadcards to the workers has been concluded, it was officially announced here today.

Pravda today published figures showing that twice as much bread is being consumed in Moscow as in Berlin and more meat in Moscow than in Hamburg.

The standard of living of workers in the Soviet Union is constantly improving.

Marines Completely Fail to Defeat Sandino Force Fighting in North

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 19.—Despite confident statements from official Nicaraguan sources that there is a surplus of \$200,000 beyond budget needs and that fighting has been ended in the northern provinces, fighting continues in Nueva Segovia and along the Honduran boundary to the east.

Complete failure of the United States marines to defeat the intrepid Sandino force is evidenced by the continued presence of the invaders in the northern districts.

There are also persistent reports of operations in the region around Jinotega and along the Coco River where, the Americans, after a year and half of marching and counter-marching, have not succeeded in driving back the army of independence.

Shipping Board Okeys Rate Agreement for U. S. Lines to Britain

WASHINGTON, March 19.—(U.P.)—The U. S. Shipping Board today approved a rate agreement between 21 shipping lines operating between North Atlantic ports of the United States and the United Kingdom.

Parties to the agreement, it was said, promised that none of them would "discriminate against or make discounts, payments, rebates or returns of any description directly or indirectly to any shipper, contractor, broker, consignee or other receiver of cargo."

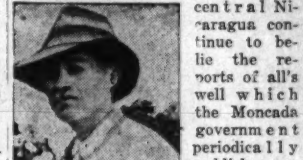
George's Irish Gov't Won't Obey His Council

DUBLIN, March 19.—The Irish Free State has announced that when the next imperialist conference is held, it will demand a voice in the naming of a council of regents to act for King George. An official protest by the Free State has been made against the present council. The Free State officials have refused to deal with the present council of state, and accepts documents from the British government only if signed by King George.

SANDINO FORCES RENEW THE FIGHT AGAINST MARINES

Give Lie to Moncada's "Peace" Tales

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 19.—Renewed activities of the army of independence in northern and central Nicaragua continue to belie the reports of all's well which the Moncada government periodically publishes.



General Sandino

The United States marine corps is more realistic about the situation and announces that battles between forces operating with General Sandino have taken place at several places in the neighborhood of Limay.

One fight took place between Nicaraguan independence forces and a patrol of United States marines on Thursday at about 20 miles northwest of Limay, near the Honduran frontier.

The marines killed one Nicaraguan and allege the capture of arms and ammunition.

Marines and Nicaraguan national guards, organized by the United States marine officers, again engaged Nicaraguan independence troops near Limay on Friday. They claim four Nicaraguans killed and the capture of three, together with capture of arms and ammunition.

Limay is in the northern district of Nueva Segovia, the scene of the long, costly and futile operations in which General Sandino and his troops have repeatedly led the overwhelmingly larger marine forces back and forth through the jungles and mountain territory on fruitless campaigns that never result in more than the capture of a few stragglers or small caches of ammunition as in the above battles.

SENTENCE DRY AGENT

HAGERSTOWN, Md., March 18 (U.P.)—Reginald E. Walters, former federal prohibition agent, was sentenced today to life imprisonment for the murder of Hunter R. Stotler, his immediate superior in the dry forces in this district.

Christian Socialism is but the holy water with which the priest consecrates the barbarism of the aristocrat.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto)

Gala Frolic and Dance

Friday Evening

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PARIS ON THE BARRICADES

by GEORGE SPIRO

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Introduction by M. J. Olgin

"The pictures of Paris Commune engrave themselves in the reader's mind in letters of fire. There can be no more respect for the bourgeoisie after reading the story. WE RECOMMEND THIS BOOK TO THE WORKER." —M. J. Olgin

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CITY STATE

AZURE CITIES A STORY of LIFE in the USSR

FROM "AZURE CITIES" International Publishers. Copyright, 1929. By ALEXEY TOLSTOY

Vassili Alexeievich Busheninov, a young Red Army soldier, is found on a lonely steppe, seriously wounded and delirious, by a Red Army transport in the autumn of 1919. He is sent to Moscow, recovers and in the summer returns to the front. He fights through the civil wars and then re-enters the School of Architecture in Moscow, where he had previously been a student. He works feverishly, brooding about the wonderful cities he will build on the ruins of the past, until he finally suffers a nervous breakdown. Busheninov decides to go home to recuperate. Two days before his departure, he attends a party and in a moment of unusual excitement relates a fantastic tale about the year 2024, describing the wonders of the new Moscow, the city that had been built according to his plans.

Riding on the train to his home Busheninov re-reads a letter he received a few days before from Nadezhda Ivanovna, his mother's ward. The letter consists of ordinary family news, but it had excited him greatly. It has been several years since Busheninov left home, and he misses over Nadya (Nadezhda), who is now 22 years old.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

The County Seat.

THERE is no necessity for us to tell in detail about the unpaved alleys, the rotten fences and the streets with benches for eating sunflower seeds, of the houses patched with boards, on whose window-sills grow geraniums as a sign that "do what you will, citizens, but there is nothing in the constitution against geraniums."

Everybody knows what a county seat on the bank of a river is: a market place soggy with manure, hay scales, booths, the sign of a cooperative over a brick stove, a priest

in deep galoshes, lifting the hem of his cassock, making his way into a side alley; a militiaman, or as the angry women in the market express themselves, a "bullfinch," standing around and looking about unconcerningly; the old orchard of the late chairman of the nobility, now the town park, with nests in the poplars and a cloud of rooks whose spring cries excite certain girls, and, well—the firehouse tower. . . . And above the silence, above the poverty, the whistle of a train in the far distance.

Walking from the station, Vassili Alexeievich, the devil knows why, thought for a moment: "There's a dull life for you!" But his uplifted mood still continued.

THE wooden house of his mother, with the four windows facing the street, had grown into the ground in these years, it leaned sideways, the paint had cracked. But behind the bubbled glass stood pots with geraniums and cactus plants. Vassili Alexeievich opened the gate, the courtyard was clean. Spotted hens lay in the heat, a bare-legged rooster, who seemed to be very stupid, looked at the sun. Near the little barn an old woman in a soldier's coat was hanging out kitchen towels. She bowed to Busheninov silently. He ran up the rotting steps to the door, into the dark vestibule smelling of dampness and cabbage, found the familiar door—the burlap hung on it in rags—opened it, and in the opening of the door leading from the tiny vestibule with the little mat on its floor to the low dining-room where a canary cackled in a bourgeois strain, saw Nadya.

She wore an open sheepskin jacket, a short skirt and a white kerchief. "What is it you wish, citizen?" she asked, drawing her brows together.

He called her by name, and said nothing more, he was so excited. The curls peeping from under her

kerchief began to tremble. Her brows came apart. Throwing her hands up, she approached Busheninov, and at once something that was either amazement or pity fitted across her pretty face.

"Vassya, can it be you?" she asked quietly. He kissed her cool cheek. He leaned his portfolio and his box against the wall, unwound his scarf, fastened the hooks of his coat—his fingers trembled.

"Mother is well?"

"Mother is sleeping right now."

"You are getting ready to go somewhere?"

"To work. We must give you tea. I'll tell Matryona."

Her blue eyes gleamed. She ran out. Busheninov heard her voice in the courtyard, then she crossed the street diagonally, choosing the drier places to step on, turned, wrinkling her nose at the sun, and her skirt whisked around a corner.

VASSILI ALEXEIEVICH gathered breath and sat down near the window under the bird-sage, where the canary swished in the birdseed, singing the same song over and over again—having nothing else to do,—about how beautiful Nadya has become, not a youngster but a woman, and what curls she had on her head, and how troublesome Nadya's eyes looked, and how her skirt just whisked around that corner. The language of birds is dark, you can interpret it in any way you wish.

Busheninov gazed at the wasteland, he fences, the houses; he smoked, and sighed like a man sentenced to wait for an express train at an out-of-the-way junction. . . . He looked around the room—there under that hanging lamp he once learned to read and write. There is the yellowed photograph—he at seven years, Nadya—a little girl, and his mother in a hat and with an unusually angry face. There in a veil and mantle was the wrinkled grandmother, who had quartered the matches. From

The Soles Touch Earth.

VASSILI ALEXEIEVICH was terribly young. And how else: when he was seventeen he had crawled into an armored car which rushed down the Tverskaya to the Square of the Revolution. He fought three years. Then the Academy, the draughtsmen's tables, the tomb in the Don Cemetery, living dreams of azure cities. He didn't have a penny-worth of life experience.

And suddenly the fantastic flow of time stopped. His soles touched the earth and stood on it. The courtyard gate grated, everyday voices talked tranquilly, there was the smell of manure. A century-old, ragged crow came from the motionless sky, sat down on the fence over against the window. "Caw, how do you do, Vassili Alexeievich, what think you to underrrr-take?"

What could be undertaken here? To rise at eleven o'clock and drink

(Continued on Page Five)

Crew Slave-Driven, Officers Incapable, on Lamport-Holt Liner Vandyck, Says Sailor

HELL-HOLE IS A SISTER SHIP OF S. S. VESTRIS

Starvation Pay, Long Hours for Slaves

The Daily Worker herewith publishes the first part of a letter from a seaman correspondent, who sailed aboard the S. S. Vandyck, of the Lamport & Holt Co., a sister ship of the liner Vestris, on which the Lamport & Holt Line was responsible for the death of over a hundred lives. The seaman correspondent reveals that similar, even worse, conditions exist aboard the hell-hole sister ships of the Vestris, and that an even worse fate awaits the seamen and passengers aboard these hell-holes should disaster occur to these ships.

(By a Seaman Correspondent)
I will describe the conditions on board the Lamport & Holt ship Vandyck, a hell-hole for the seamen, owned by the line that was responsible for the death of over 100 on the steamship Vestris. The conditions on the Vandyck are every bit as bad as they were on the Vestris. If the Vandyck should get into the same difficulties as the Vestris did when it sank near Cape Hatteras, then there is no telling how many people would lose their lives, for the ship is as bad, the officers as incapable and the lifeboats as rotten as those of the Vestris.

I was a pantryman on the Vandyck on the voyage from New York to Buenos Aires, Argentina, and on the return trip from Buenos Aires back to New York. This was from Jan. 4 to March 8.
Slave 6 A. M. to 11 P. M.
The hours of the pantryman are from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m., and more often long past this hour. It is a rare occasion when the pantryman gets through at 11 p. m. The work of the pantryman, who gets \$45 a month, consists of cleaning the presses, getting the stores from the store-room, cleaning the pots, washing down the pantry three times a day to make it clean for inspection, getting the food from the galley after it is cooked, and washing the enamelware—all for \$45 a month.

There is no such thing as a lunch hour for the slaves on this boat. If lucky, we get an hour off at 2 p. m., not more often than every other day. There are only four pantrymen on the Vandyck, when there is enough work for 10 men or more. Four men do all the work in a pantry longer than a city block. All get \$45 a month, a month of 30 days, not 28 days. Pay is given at the end of the return trip to New York. You can get an advance of \$10 or so when the ship reaches Buenos Aires.

The chief steward walks about, looking for more and more work for the men to do. Not a minute's chance to rest—the chief officers always find something for you to do, whether the work they make you do has anything to do with your job or not.

The waiters, for instance, besides waiting on table, have to wash plates and pans, scrub the saloon four times a day. The conditions are so bad that two bedroom stewards tried to commit suicide on that trip.

Slaves Get the Livings.
The food served to the workers on the Vandyck is unspeakable. It consists of the leavings of the passengers. Food is served three times a day to the workers on the ship, each meal after the passengers have eaten, in order that the leavings only be given the slaves. We start the day's slavery at 6 a. m., but breakfast is not given until 10 a. m., after the last passenger has eaten his. If the passengers do not get to bed early for their breakfast, it only means the seamen and kitchen slaves will have to wait so much longer for their breakfast.

No breakfast is served the slaves until four hours after they have begun working.

Then at 2:30 we get dinner, after the last passenger has eaten dinner. Supper doesn't come around for the slaves until 9 p. m., after the last passenger has eaten supper.

For breakfast, the slaves on the Vandyck get whatever is left from the tables of the passengers. For

Lamport-Holt Slave Ship Vandyck: a Hell-Hole for Seamen



The Daily Worker today starts publishing a letter from a seaman correspondent, telling of conditions of slavery on board the Lamport and Holt liner Vandyck, shown above. The Vandyck is a sister ship of the Vestris, on which the Lamport-Holt line sent over 100 to death. "The Vandyck would have no better chance in a storm than the Vestris did," says this seaman correspondent. The Vandyck is shown above, aground on a flat in Buttermilk Channel, between Governor's Island and Brooklyn.

Soviet Miner to Tell of Six Hour Day in Donetz Mines

"All the coal miners employed in the Makieva mine have been working six hours a day since last September, and their earnings have been increased by 5.3 per cent."

So writes a miner correspondent, a worker in the mines of the Makieva Trust, in Makieva, in the Donets Basin, great mining center of the Soviet Union.

"All the profits that are made by our industries are used for



the reconstruction of the industries, for building new factories and mills, for new schools and dwelling houses," he continues.

This miner's letter, together with letters from many other worker and peasant correspondents of the Soviet Union will soon be published in the worker correspondence section of the Daily Worker.

These worker and peasant correspondents are eager to hear from and write to American workers and farmers. Write to a Soviet worker or farmer now. Send your letter to their care of the worker correspondence department of the Daily Worker. We will have it forwarded to a Soviet worker or peasant. Write now! And watch for the letters soon to appear on this page.

The photo above shows two worker correspondents of the Soviet Union, part of the great organization of worker correspondents that keep the newspapers of the Soviet Union supplied with accounts of workers' activities in the districts.

dinner we get mostly some sort of clam chowder soup and steam. Four days old warmed up. Dishwater tea and muddy coffee is also served the seamen.

The food served the Negro workers, who are mostly from the Barbadoes, is unmentionable. They practically starve. These poor slaves never get any fruit.

Recruiting the Slaves.

Here is the way the Lamport & Holt Co. gets its slaves: The men sign a contract in England to do 12 months on board the Lamport & Holt ship. They are sent out from Liverpool to New York as "passengers," and sent home this way also, in order to avoid the American law against contract labor. Long before the 12 months are up, the men are so completely worn out from the unbearable slavery that many of them become permanently drunk, or commit petty crimes, in order to be sent back home. Many commit suicide if they cannot get out of the slavery before the 12 months are up.

The second part of this description of the slavery on board the Lamport & Holt hell-holes will appear in tomorrow's worker correspondence section. The reader will be enabled to see clearly the causes of the horrible disaster on the sister ship of the Vandyck, the ill-fated Vestris. The constant drunkenness of the slave-driving officers, the cruel treatment of the Negro workers of the Lamport & Holt Line, the same Negro workers who

behaved so heroically in rescue work on the Vestris; the revels and feasts by the parasite wealthy passengers, for which the already desperately driven slaves were forced to toil practically 24 hours a day—the unreasonableness of the Vandyck—these are only part of the story of class struggle on the sea which the seaman correspondent will reveal.

Six Sailors Die When Schooner Is Wrecked Near New Foundland

MONTREAL, March 19.—Six members of the crew of the schooner Russell Lake perished when the ship was wrecked near St. John's, N. F. The vessel was owned by Clyde Lake, minister of fisheries in the Newfoundland government. He has been more interested in profits than in precautions for the sailors.

Fishermen here have pointed out that Lake, himself an owner of fishing schooners, as minister of fisheries, naturally would take no steps for the interest of the poorly paid crews, who are forced to make their living by going to sea in unsafe boats.

The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

Paris on the Barricades

by GEORGE SPIRO

A stirring narration of the heroism of the proletarian women and children during the "72 days that shook France."

"It is a work of love. It is a work of singular devotion to the cause of the working class." M. J. Olpin

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BARBERS MUST PAY OFFICIALS GRAFT FOR JOB

'Socialist' Rules Bronx Local With Thugs

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
The misleaders of the Barbers Union have double-crossed the barbers' rank and file time and again. The international is honeycombed with graft; not only the international but the locals have to stand all kinds of corruption from the officials.

Must Pay Graft for Jobs.
Local 560 in the Bronx is a case in point. The officials and their henchmen run everything to suit themselves; if you don't belong to the clique that supports these misleaders, you have a hard time getting work; to get work you have to vote for the officials or pay the business agent \$10 or more, as many barbers charge.

If you want to get a job, as you are entitled to, without paying graft for it, you are starved out.

Any barber who dares to complain about this graft system runs the risk of being beaten up by the officials' thugs. One barber who went to the president of the local, Quinto, and reported how a business agent demanded a shake-down for a job, was beaten up by the business agent, who was present. Quinto did not protest. Quinto looked on during the beating and said nothing. Quinto is a member of the "socialist" party. This "socialist" instead of punishing the dishonest business agent, had charges of insulting the official brought against the barber, and fined him \$500, and thus the barber was expelled.

The officials levy all sorts of new taxes against the membership. They tax us \$5 for a "strike fund," but instead of calling a strike, they sell us out, as happened last May. They kept the "strike fund" tax—we got a reduction of \$2 in wages.

A strong, militant union of the journeymen barbers will end all this graft and kick these grafters out. Then we will fight the bosses for better conditions and wages, and win it.

JOURNEYMAN.

Refuse to Pay for All Occupational Diseases

ALBANY, N. Y., March 19.—The legislative industrial survey commission today submitted a report to the legislature recommending that fifteen new diseases be added to those covered by the Workmen's Compensation Law. The list of diseases to be added, if the advice in the report is followed, includes silicosis, which kills stone workers and sand blasters.

Bills that would carry out the recommendation were also introduced. Organized labor had urged that all occupational diseases be brought under compensation coverage, but the commission took care to make only slight improvements.

send immediately clothing to the center, preferably by parcel post, so that it may reach the miners and their families as soon as possible. Fifteen cents postage will deliver a large parcel. Address packages to W. I. R. Clothing Center, 2311 Second Ave., New York City.

"Contributions to buy bread for the miners and their families should be sent to the Workers International Relief, One Union Square, New York City."

N. S. S.

W. I. R. Sends Clothing to Starving Miners; Cooperates With NMU

A crate of shoes and clothing has been shipped to starving miners and their families in the Pennsylvania region by the National Office of the Workers International Relief. One Union Square, Rose Pastor Stokes, acting secretary of the W. I. R. announced last night.

Thomas Rodgers, secretary-treasurer, District 2, National Miners Union, Portage, Pa., to whom the crate was sent will distribute the clothing among the miners. The W. I. R. is co-operating with the National Miners Union in a national campaign to feed and clothe the starving coal diggers.

The W. I. R. has established a clothing center at 2311 Second Ave., New York City, where part of the clothing is being assembled and shipped to the coal regions.

"All friends of the unemployed miners and their needy families," Mrs. Stokes stated, "are urged to

"Solitaire" Deals With Life in Coney Island Sideshow

IRENE BORDONI
A PLAY that differs from productions usually found on Broadway is now at the Waldorf Theatre. It is "Solitaire," by Frederick Rath and Kobay Cohn.

The central figure of the play is a Coney Island midwife. His marriage to a boardwalk gold digger and the tragic result are the basis of the plot. Well written and capably acted most of the time, it develops into a neatly knit cross-section of a part of contemporary life seldom touched. The audience is interested throughout the play. Although it is billed as a comedy-drama, the later section of the designation alone, is more appropriate.

Major Bobby, a freak in one of Coney Island's numerous sideshows is more or less vamped into a marriage by a local girl, who is looking for a meal ticket.

His best pal, strong man of the same show with the major, attempts to prevent the marriage.

The latter girl finds she is tired of being tied down with the midwife, so she and a lifeguard decide to elope to Chicago. The lifeguard taunts Major Bobby on the eve of the departure. The midwife in a rage then shoots the lifeguard dead.

The major's friends attempt to shoulder the blame for the murder. Major Bobby refuses, and when a representative of the district attorney's office arrives on the scene tells in detail the history of the murder.

The play ends when the assistant district attorney informs the midwife that no jury would convict him. It sounds unreal and is the weakest part of the play.

The part of the midwife is played well by "Master" Gabriel, who is realistic in a difficult role. The strong man is portrayed by Carl Ekstrom, who according to lobby gossip is a "strong man" in real life. The girl's role is well handled by Dorothy Guthrie, while Ryder Kean is convincing as the lifeguard.

As a maid, Olive Burgoyne, a Negro, attracts the audience whenever she is on the stage.

FORD SPEEDUP WORSE DAILY

"Get Out If You Don't Like It," Men Told

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
DETROIT, Mich. (By Mail).—I am just writing a few lines about the Ford Motor Co.

The bosses are speeding up all workers for more production. In most departments the bosses are forcing the workers to run two machines.

In our department, 751, they made us run two Bullard machines. None of us could ever do that, for it is killing to run one, let alone two. They told us, if we refuse to run two machines they will send us home.

Some of the workers in department 751 went to the employment office to get a transfer to some other kind of work. They were told, "If you don't like your job, go back in the employment line."

Ford doesn't hire any more. He's got too many. Every day they are putting in new speed-up machines to increase production and throw many workers in the Ford plant out of work.

I am getting the Daily Worker every day.

N. S. S.

COME TO THE
THEATRE PARTY
of LOCAL 43 (Millinery Hand Workers)
Tickets on sale at Office of Union, 4 W. 37th St., 640 Broadway.
POPULAR PRICES
TONIGHT at 8:30 P. M.
at YIDDISH ART THEATRE, 14th St. and Irving Place
THREE ONE-ACT PLAYS:
"SUCCESS" . . . Moishe Nadir
"LANDSLEIT" . . . Berkowitz
"MARRIAGE PROPOSAL, Chekhov

Farewell Performance!
ISADORA DUNCAN
DANCERS
in a Program of
Revolutionary Songs and Dances
at
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
APRIL 18, 19, 20, 21
TICKETS ON SALE at—
Daily Worker Office, Room 201,
26 Union Sq., New York City & at Box Office
POPULAR PRICES

MEN'S TAILORS WILL END RULE OF RIGHT WING

Amalgamation to End Slavery

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
It is hard to express how glad the needle trade workers felt at the Amalgamated conference in Staynesant Casino, February 23-24.

The Amalgamated workers wished for such conferences for years. But it seemed for a time that militant workers would never reach the masses of workers in the men's tailoring line.

Progressive tailors used to feel helpless. Before our eyes the Hillman agents used to sell us the "asses" as if we were so much cattle.

The Hillman clique helped the bosses to force on us a killing standard of production, starvation wages, short seasons, all kinds of taxes and higher dues, and we took all these conditions without a protest. Absolute darkness and hopelessness prevailed among the members of the so-called "revolutionary" Amalgamated organization. For a time we had a feeling of despair, it seemed that those parasites would forever reign in the men's tailoring industry.

But we awoke from our sleep. The self-crowned grafters of the Amalgamated Union were shaken up. The rage of the men's tailors' membership will make them soon run for their golden berths.

At our conference the shop dealer of 365 shops adopted resolutions to abolish the existing miserable conditions forced on the tailors by the Hillman-Beckerman machine; we resolved to amalgamate with the militant Needle Workers Industrial Union and fight for a 40-hour week, for better conditions, against the bosses and their agents, the Hillman clique.

D. M.

16 Steerage Passengers Ill on Fever Infested Fascist Ship Belvedere

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, March 19 (UP).—The Italian steamship Belvedere reached Montevideo from Trieste today with an epidemic of scarlet fever aboard. Sixteen steerage passengers were suffering from the disease.

It is recalled that about a year ago there was a similar epidemic aboard the Belvedere. Several passengers died and were buried at sea.

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It is recalled that about a year ago there was a similar epidemic aboard the Belvedere. Several passengers died and were buried at sea.

We have seen above that the first step in the revolution by the working class is to take the leadership to the position of ruling class, to win the battle of democracy—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto) (testo).

THEATRE Guild Productions
EUGENE O'NEILL'S
DYNAMO
MARTIN BECK THEA
45th W. of 8th Ave. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

SH-VA-RA'S COMEDY
CAPRICE
GUILD THEA. W. 83rd St.
Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

EUGENE O'NEILL'S
Strange Interlude
John GOLDEN Thea. 88th
EVENINGS ONLY at 8:30

COMEDY Theatre, 41st St. E. of Broadway, Eves. Incl. Sun. at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40
R. U. H.

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USSR Concludes Billion Dollar Contract for Construction of Metallurgical Plants

SOVIET, U. S. A. ENGINEERS PLAN 5-YEAR PROGRAM

Expand Iron Industry, Amtorg Announces

V. I. Mezhlauk, head of the metal industries of the Soviet Union, who arrived in the United States two months ago with A. L. Schinmann, chairman of the Soviet State Bank, announced yesterday that a contract has been concluded with the Freymann Engineering Company of Chicago to participate in the preparation of plans and in the supervision of construction within the next five years, eighteen new metallurgical works of the Soviet Union and in the replacement of forty other plants. A total expenditure of over one billion dollars is involved. The Freymann Engineering Company will send engineering construction and production engineers to the Soviet Union, who will work in conjunction with the Soviet Giproreznits (Metal Working Institute) at Leningrad. The present contract is an extension of one made nearly two years ago, in accordance with which the Freymann Engineering Company prepared plans for the construction of \$50,000,000 steel plant in the Urals Basin of Siberia, which is now under way.

Expands Steel Industry.
The Soviet government has decided to expand the iron and steel industry far beyond its present limits, in order to cope with the rapidly increasing demand for metal products from the newly developed "oil industries," stated Mr. Mezhlauk yesterday at the offices of the Amtorg Trading Corporation.
"The new steel mills in the Soviet Union to be designed by the Soviet Giproreznits, with the assistance of the Freymann Engineering Company, will incorporate many of the features of the most modern mills in this country. The increased efficiency of work in these mills will permit reduction in the cost of production of 32 per cent, in comparison with the present production costs, in spite of the fact that in five years cars are expected to be much cheaper than at present."

PLANE WRECKED THRU OVERLOAD

The Ford three-motored plane belonging to the Colonial Airways, Inc., of Newark, N. J., which crashed with a loss of 14 lives yesterday, was heavily overloaded, it was learned from the description of the accident, gasped at from the hospital bed of Louis, the pilot. He told his wife and the attendants:
"My right motor cut out suddenly, was bucking a heavy wind with a full load of passengers, about 1,000 lb. up. If I had turned back to the landing field we would have been into a tail spin."
"The Plane Was Loaded."
"My only chance was to keep going straight ahead. The two other motors could not keep me up in that wind. The plane was loaded to capacity and kept dropping."
"I tried to make a 'sit down' landing when I was over the marsh. I tried to drop in there, but the wind couldn't let me."
"I tried to clear the cars, but the wind was too heavy and the wind was too strong. I guess the plane was a washout."
The three-motored plane is supposed to be safer than any other because it can keep going with one motor stopped. But the Colonial Airways wanted to make money out of it, and it was in the sightseeing business. There were 14 passengers and two pilots, too much for two motors.

Troops of Mexican Clerical Reactionaries



Troops of insurgents detaining at Parídon where they were defeated by the federal forces. From here they joined forces with other insurgents in Torreon where they were again routed by the federal troops.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Entertainment, New York Drug Clerks.
The New York Drug Clerks Association will hold an entertainment and dance at Leslie Gardens, 43rd St. and Broadway, Sunday evening, March 31, 8 p. m. All organizations please keep this date open.

Inter-Racial Dance.
An inter-racial dance, for the benefit of the Negro Champion, Daily Worker and the Obrero has been arranged for next Friday evening, Club Saturday, Rose Garden, 1347 Boston Road.

Bronx Workers Sport Club.
A sport carnival and ball will be given by the Bronx Workers Sport Club Saturday, March 23, Rose Garden, 1347 Boston Road.

Anti-Fascist Ball.
An entertainment and ball will be given by the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America at Manhattan Loosum, 86 E. Fourth St. on Saturday evening, at 8:30 p. m.

Dr. Liber Speaks.
Dr. Liber will speak before Council 20, United Council of Working Women, Friday night, 313 Hinesdale St., Brooklyn. Proceeds to I. L. D.

Freelith Symphony Orchestra Concert.
A concert and dance will be given by the "Freelith" Symphony Orchestra, at 3075 Clinton Ave., Bronx, April 13.

L. S. S. Motion Picture.
"A Visit to Soviet Russia," a ten reel motion picture will be shown for five to seven performances, starting at 8 p. m. The picture will show the visit of foreign workers' delegations to the 25th Anniversary Celebrations.

Followers of the Trail Costume Party.
The Followers of the Trail will give an international peasant costume party and dance March 20, 2075 Clinton Ave., Bronx. Prizes for best costumes. Proceeds to International Labor Defense.

Pioneers Want Orchestra.
Pioneers who play musical instruments are asked to notify district 2 at once. An orchestra is needed for the convention.

United Council Annual Ball.
The annual concert and ball of the United Council of Working Women will be given at the Manhattan Loosum, 86 E. Fourth St., Saturday night, April 13. Tickets may be obtained at the office 80 E. 11th St., Room 533.

Downtown Workers Club Dance.
A dance will be given by the Downtown Workers Club, 35 E. Second St., 8 p. m. Saturday.

Dorsha Company Dancers.
Dorsha and her company will present a repertoire of dances at the Booth Theatre Sunday night, "The Shadow Bird," "Disguises of Love," and "A Suite of Tangoes" will be presented.

Cutlers Local 68.
A ball will be given by Cutters Local 68, N. W. L. U., at Park View Palace, Fifth Ave. and 110th St., April 13. Tickets at 121 W. 25th St.

Engdahl Talks at Bronx.
J. Louis Engdahl will lecture on "The Soviet Republic in Middle Asia" at the Bronx Workers Forum, 1330 Wilkins Ave., Bronx, Sunday, 2 p. m.

Hungarian I.L.D.
Entertainment and dance at the Bronx Workers Club, 1330 Wilkins Ave., April 6.

Kaitogood Workers Meet.
A mass meeting of knitted goods and

HOOVER MODIFIES VOLSTEAD STAND

Distiller Mellon Behind Change

(Continued from Page One)
question of modifying the Volstead act was introduced in the Wisconsin general assembly today.

Postpone Test Vote.
ALBANY, N. Y., March 19.—The test vote, by which drys in the assembly had planned today to match strength with the wets by a motion to revive the Jenks state prohibition enforcement bills, was postponed today because of the absence of one assemblyman who had changed his vote to the drys.

A minimum jail sentence of six months for those who plead guilty and a longer sentence for those who fight the charges and are found guilty will be given bootleggers by Federal Judge Frank J. Coleman under the new Jenks prohibition enforcement measure.

Judge Coleman made this announcement yesterday when Ernest Dougall, 243 W. 50th St., appeared before him on charges of selling liquor and pleaded guilty. The court advised Dougall to consider the plea, and indicated that if Dougall persisted the six months' sentence would be inflicted.

textile workers in Brooklyn will be held under the auspices of the National Textile Workers Union at 730 p. m. tomorrow, Vienna Mansion, 105 Montrose Ave., Brooklyn.

Paterana Council.
International Women's Day will be celebrated with the cooperation of the Women's Committee of the Communist Party, 211 Market St., Sunday, at 4 p. m.

Newark Councils Meet.
Newark Councils 1 and 2, with cooperation of Women's Committee of the Communist Party and other organizations, will celebrate International Women's Day Sunday, March 31, 8 p. m., 53 Mercer St., N. J.

Central Body, United Council.
The Central Body of the United Council will meet today at 8:30 p. m. Workers Center, 26 Union Sq., Room 605.

Workers Esperanto.
Classes of the Workers Esperanto Group, "Sat," meet Friday, 104 E. 14th St., Rooms 401, 402.

Russian-American Building Corp.
The Russian-American Building Corporation meets at 8 p. m. tonight, Manhattan Loosum, 86 E. Fourth St.

Local 25 Women's Party.
A theatre party will be given by Local 25, Millinery Workers Union, tonight at the Yiddish Art Theatre, 14th St. and Irving Pl. Tickets must be settled before the performance at the office of the union, 4 W. 27th St., or 640 Broadway.

Voloclonia Theatre Party.
A theatre party will be given by the Voloclonia Theatre, Friday night, O'Neill's "Before Breakfast" and Virgil Geddes' "The Earth Between" will be shown. Tickets may be obtained at the Workers Bookshop, 26 Union Sq.

Harlem Local A. N. L. C.
A membership meeting of the Harlem Local of the American Negro Labor Congress will be held tonight at the Harlem Labor Center, 169 W. 134th St. Police brutality in Harlem and the Champion Dance on Friday night will be discussed.

Workers Culture Club Concert.
A concert and package party will be given by the Workers Culture Club of Brownsville Saturday, April 20, 16 Wadsworth St. Proceeds to the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

Company Activities

Night Workers Meet.
Regular membership meeting will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock sharp, at 26-28 Union Sq. A representative of the Section Executive Committee will render a report.

Young Workers League Dance.
An entertainment and dance under the auspices of the Young Workers League will be held at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., March 30, 7 p. m. to the Young Worker.

Section 4 Dance.
A dance for the benefit of the Negro Champion and the Vida Obrowski will be given by Section 4 of the Workers (Communist) Party at the Imperial Auditorium, 160-4 W. 125th St., Friday evening. Music furnished by John C. Smith's Negro orchestra. Tickets may be obtained at the Negro Champion, 169 W. 133rd St., Workers Bookshop, 26 Union Sq., or the District Negro Committee, 21 Union Square.

Bronx "Kaptanism" Ball.
Branch 4, Section 5, Workers Party, will give a "Kaptanism" Ball for the benefit of the Daily Worker, Saturday evening at 8:30 sharp, at 2700 Bronx Park East. A 15-scene opera show and imported souvenirs will be among the features.

Bronx Section Spring Dance.
The "Last Days of the Paris Commune," a three-act play, will be presented by the Bronx Section, Young Workers League, Dramatic Group, Saturday, April 27, 1230 Wilkins Ave., Bronx. Dance will follow the play.

Unit 4F, S. C. Package Party.
A package party for the benefit of the Daily Worker will be given at the home of Lena Gordon, 3449 E. 102 St., Apt. 4C.

McKintley Square Unit, Y. W. L.
The Hoover Administration and its significance for the Youth will be discussed at the open forum of the McKintley Square Unit, Y. W. L., Sunday, March 31, 8 p. m., 400 Boston Road. Dance follows talk.

Unit B, Section 4.
George Pershing, field organizer of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, will speak on "American Imperialism in Latin America," at the Educational Council of the Communist Party, 211 Market St., Sunday, at 8 o'clock sharp, 350 E. 81st St.

Shop Nucleus 4.
Shop Nucleus 4 will meet tomorrow 6:30 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St.

Residential Unit, Y. W. L.
Will meet today at 7:30 p. m. sharp, at 60 St. Marks Place.

Jugoslav Fraction Celebrates Paris Commune.
At the Chervak Workers' Home, 347 E. 73rd St., next Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, play, speakers, etc. Proceeds to Jugoslav Communist daily "The Radnik."

Morning International Branch.
The regular meeting of the Morning International Branch will be held this morning at 12 o'clock sharp at the Workers Center, 26 Union Sq.

Section 2 Meet.
Section 2 of the Communist Party has arranged a series of discussions on Negro work at 101 W. 27th St., 6:15 p. m. on the following nights: Monday, Harold Williams, speaker; Wednesday, Mary Adams; Thursday, Ida Dallas. All members are urged to attend.

Section 2, Agritrop, Attention.
A conference of unit agritrop directors of Section 2 will be held Saturday, at 1:30 p. m., 101 W. 27th St.

Section 2 Educational Meet.
Units of Section 2 meeting on Thursday will join in an educational meeting tomorrow, 4 p. m., 101 W. 27th St. "The Development of the

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NEGRO CROPPERS REFUSED HELP IN FLOODED REGIONS

4 Negro Counties in Alabama Now Flooded

(Continued from Page One)
River. The inhabitants are fleeing, and the levees still hold, and are being strengthened where they serve to protect factories, there is danger that the town will be inundated.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—An appropriation of only \$35,000 for flood relief work in Alabama, Georgia and Florida was made today by national headquarters of the American Red Cross.

This small sum will supplement whatever amounts are contributed in all parts of the country.

Plans for expending the money are being drawn up by relief headquarters at Montgomery, Ala., which has charge of Red Cross flood relief activities. The money will undoubtedly be used for relief of the white farmers only.

The department of agriculture has \$6,000,000 intended for flood relief, department officials stated today that none of this can be used on the basis of damage in the present flood, but if some of the sufferers this year were flooded last year too, they may get some money for that.

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26-28 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK CITY

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

Published by the National Daily Worker Publishing Association, Inc.
Daily, except Sunday, at 26-28 Union Square, New York, N. Y.
Telephone Stuyvesant 1696-7-8. Cable: "DAIWORK."

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By Mail (in New York only): \$4.50 six months \$2.50 three months
By Mail (outside of New York): \$5.00 six months \$2.60 three months
\$6.00 a year \$3.00 six months \$1.60 three months
Address and mail all checks to the Daily Worker, 26-28 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

The Communist Party of the U. S. A., Section of the Communist International

There is great significance in the fact that the Sixth National Congress of the Workers (Communist) Party changed the name of the Party to become "The Communist Party of the United States of America, Section of the Communist International."

It is an expression of the present period through which our Party is passing, "from a propagandist organization, uniting chiefly immigrant workers and having an insignificant influence among native workers," to "a mass Party of political action guiding the political and economic actions of the most advanced and the most militant ranks of the American proletariat"—to quote from the Open Letter addressed to the Party Congress by the Comintern.

It was ten years ago that the Communist elements began definitely to crystallize in organizational form within the socialist party. Our party was born, as all Communist Parties, in the struggle against social reformism. Communist Leagues and proletarian groups had begun to appear. Then the "National Left Wing" came into existence. There was always significance to the names adopted, and the changing name of the Party, since it was first organized in September, 1919, has been indicative of the difficult spots on the road along which our Party has continually made progress.

The word "Communist" appeared generally in the first of the Party names adopted in our young American Communist movement, such as the "Communist Party," the "Communist Labor Party" and the "United Communist Party." Of course it was at all times in fact precisely the Communist Party of the United States of America and nothing else, and only the exigencies of the time caused variations in the official name. The name "Workers Party" was adopted in December, 1921, as the title of an organization created as an open expression of the Communist Party, which was then underground, having been declared by the United States government to be an illegal organization. The program of what was then called the Workers Party was not a full statement of the program of the Communist Party, the curtailment being necessary to the purpose for which the open organization had been brought into existence. Only the illegal Party was the American section of the Communist International.

One of the most instructive pages of Party history centers around the government raid on the Communist Party Convention at Bridgman, Michigan, in August 1922, when practically the entire Party leadership was arrested and prosecutions began which resulted in a heavy prison sentence for our leader, C. E. Ruthenberg. The police attack was so well answered by the Party's appeals for working class support that it became possible to bring the illegal Party out into the open as the legal Party. At the beginning of 1923, in connection with the defense campaign among the workers, the Communist Party and the Workers Party were merged and the Workers Party became the American section of the Comintern, with a full Communist program. In the 1925 convention the word "Communist" was inserted and the transitional name "Workers (Communist) Party" adopted.

The question of still further changing the name of the Party has often been on the agenda during the half dozen years since 1923. The Party with its full program was before the masses during this important period, during which broad campaigns were waged for the Labor Party, through various forms of action in the carrying out of the United Front tactic; the Left Wing was built up in the trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the campaign inaugurated for the organization of the unorganized, while the Party itself was reorganized so as to be based upon shop and street nuclei in place of the old geographical divisions that prevailed within the socialist party, with its foreign language federation autonomy.

Thus the change of name from "Workers (Communist) Party" to "Communist Party," as made in our latest convention, coming at a certain stage in a process of development, has a significance aside from a mere technical change in name. The Party itself is growing into a Bolshevik organization of Leninism, "acting with increasing frequency as the stalwart leader of the mass actions of the American proletariat and has increased its influence among the native workers."

Under its new name, the Party moves forward, making its first steps along the new path. There is much to be done in rooting the Party deep in the basic industries of steel, coal, metal, transportation, and also automobile, oil, rubber and chemicals. That is the Party's great organizational task, for which an excellent beginning was made by the Sixth Party Convention in the proletarianization of the leading Party committees, 50 per cent of the membership of the Central Executive Committee now consisting of workers now at work in the shops, mills and factories, especially from heavy industry, and who continue at their work while serving as leaders of the Party. The drawing of more Negro workers into the leading committees is an indication that the Party is learning to master its duty in relation to the millions of the Negro proletariat and peasantry. Development of work among women and youth labor in the mills and factories is to be found among the important tasks that must receive increasing attention. It is the correct application of the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Comintern, the Fourth Congress of the Profintern and the Open Letter of the Comintern to our own Sixth Party Congress, that will keep the Communist Party of the United States of America on the Bolshevik path that lies before it, hardening it in the struggle, disciplining its membership, centralizing its forces, and closely linking it up with the masses.

Thus the Communist Party of the United States becomes more than ever in fact the vanguard of the American working class, drawing into its ranks an increasing number of the best, most class conscious, most active, and most courageous members of our class. It becomes better than ever equipped to achieve its historic mission, the victory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in this country, the starting point for the building of a Communist society.

There is much to be criticized to be sure. The Party must give greater attention to the agrarian population, learning how better to coordinate and lead the struggles of the agricultural workers and poor farmers with the industrial proletariat. Unity with the workers of Latin America in the growing battles against the dollar imperialists must be

THE "WAGES" OF NEGRO WORKERS



Willie James and T. D. Robinson, Negro workers on a farm near Turrell, Ark., demanded their full wages from their employer A. L. Coker. For this they were riddled with bullets.

The German Party Discussion

(Today the Daily Worker prints the third instalment of the article by D. Manuisky on "The Discussion in the German Communist Party." The last instalment will be published tomorrow.)

By D. MANUISKY.

2. The Stabilization of Capitalism. The basic question of our differences with the Right wing elements and the group of conciliators in the ranks of the Comintern, is that of the character of the capitalist stabilization. Upon the answer to this question depends the tactical attitude determined upon by the Sixth World Congress of the Comintern for the carrying out of the tasks facing the Communist movement.

The differences which have arisen in this question show that it is no longer sufficient to copy the decisions of the Sixth World Congress word for word and incorporate them in resolutions at Party Congresses (see the resolution adopted by the Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain), but that it is necessary to return a positive answer to the question, what is the character of capitalist stabilization.

In its analysis of the present stage of capitalist stabilization, the Sixth World Congress of the C. I. mentioned two main factors of this stabilization. The first was the fact that in recent years capitalism has exceeded its pre-war level. In pointing out this fact, the Sixth Congress also stressed the importance of the technical progress made by the capitalist economic system (the progress of electrification and of the chemical industries, etc.) which, together with the repulsing of the revolutionary wave of 1918-23 in Europe, made the question of capitalist rationalization a practical proposition for the bourgeoisie. The formation of powerful concerns, trusts and syndicates has resulted in a strengthening of the process of the concentration of capital.

At the same time, however, the Sixth Congress mentioned a second factor in its resolution, namely that all these elements of stabilization simultaneously prepared the basis for the growth of antagonisms which would not only be deeper than those preceding the war, but even deeper and more enduring than those of the revolutionary post-war period. This second great factor of capitalist stabilization is deliberately ignored by all the opportunists in their struggle for the revision of the decisions of the Sixth World Congress.

The technical progress made by the capitalist economic system revolutionizes the old conditions of production, founds new branches of industry, and causes crises and decay in a number of old branches of capitalist industry, for instance, the world crisis in the coal mining industry. Under the conditions of capitalist society, the technical "revolution" condemns millions of people to privations and impoverishment in the period where power is compelled to leave old and dying branches of industry to find employment in new and prosperous industries.

The conditions of living of the working class are revolutionized, the old places of domicile have to be given up, peaceful and petty-bourgeois customs are broken down, etc.

strengthened. More attention to the colonies of Wall Street, including the Philippines, where a Communist Party is struggling to life and a militant trade union movement is steadily increasing its numbers.

It is the successful carrying out of the fundamental tasks of Communist strategy and tactics, that makes our Party not only Communist in name but Communist in fact, capable of successfully combatting social reformism in all its guises, eradicating Trotskyism and thus preparing itself as one section of the Communist International for its important role in the face of the threatening imperialist war. Down with dollar imperialism! Long live the Communist Party of the United States of America! Long live the Communist International! Hail the World Revolution!

"World Is Approaching New Revolutionary Crisis . . . of World Character"

The capitalist rationalization revolutionizes class relations, also (in increased exploitation of the proletariat, the depression of its standard of living, and the continuous efforts of the capitalists to abolish the gains achieved by the workers in years of hard struggle, etc.). At the same time, the working class itself is structurally revolutionized. The aristocracy of labor loses its basis of existence and a tremendous permanent mass of unemployed workers is created, much larger than in the past. The transfer of the main weight of the world economic system from Europe to the United States of America revolutionizes the mutual relations of individual sections of this system and intensifies to a great extent the law of the unequal development of capitalism. This alteration revolutionizes the relations between the capitalist Great Powers on the international field, as exemplified in the growing aggressiveness of U. S. A. imperialism and the developing world conflict for economic dominance between the U. S. A. and Great Britain, etc.

At the same time the growth of the productive forces of capitalism, which intensifies the problem of markets and demands an increasing supply of raw materials, revolutionizes the relations of the mother countries towards the colonies. The increased exploitation of the colonies by imperialism produces a situation in which in case of new imperialist wars, the colonies will not only play the passive role of booty to be divided between the victorious countries, as in the world war of 1914-18, but also an active role of countries fighting for their emancipation.

The new wave of revolution will be much more powerful than that of the years 1917-18, the years of the first attacks by the workers upon capitalist society; it will shake the foundations of the capitalist order much more powerfully and will lead to much more bitter conflicts than those which we have previously seen in the history of the international working class movement. The new wave of revolution will be greater in its extent because it will involve the giants of capitalism, Great Britain and the U. S. A. in the revolutionary crisis, it will bring the masses of the people in Asia and Africa into movement, and is already bringing them into movement.

The world is approaching a new revolutionary crisis which will be not only of a European, but of a world character. The strikes of 1918-19, the revolutionary outbreaks in Germany and Austria-Hungary, the struggles of the Spartacists, etc., will appear miniature in comparison with the international struggles which all our Communist Parties are approaching. This factor of the ripening contradictions is the "soul" of the

government, that will also be a bluff.

A proof of this is the trial of Stefanov, who was arrested by the Bratianu regime and was sentenced by the Maniu regime.

The latest proof is the process against Dobrogeanu Gherea. This relentless enemy of the capitalist power and true friend of the cause of the workers, peasants and oppressed national minorities, who after a long and stormy prison life and after many heroic hunger strikes was wrenched from the hands of his persecutors, is now again in the prison of Jilava. While the Maniu crowd was fighting Bratianu, they declared that the processes against Stefanov, Dobrogeanu, and many others were prejudiced politically. But now, in power, they follow the steps of their predecessors, Dobrogeanu, Stefanov and others were charged by the state with "conspiracy against the security of the state."

Dobrogeanu was sentenced to 8 years' prison, which means a slow death in the infamous prison holes and jails of Rumania. The sentence roused the protest of the Rumanian workers and peasants, who from day to day are being freed of their illusions in regard to the Maniu regime. They see that the Maniu regime is the clique of the capitalists and the rich peasants, which they hide under the cloak of the "National Peasant Government." They are just as trustworthy watchers of the existing regime of mass persecutions and of national suppression as the earlier government cliques. Just as these, it is preparing the country for war against the Soviet Union and deals with the Communists and revolutionary fighters as "criminals."

Not all revisionists possess the sorry courage of Bernstein in the Second International, or of Brandler in the Third International. Comrade Humbert-Droz, for instance, exposes his real attitude in the question of capitalist stabilization only when he uses the collapse of the British General Strike and the defeat of the Chinese Revolution as arguments to prove that capitalism in 1928 was more consolidated than it was in 1928.

To see only a defeat of the proletariat and a consolidation of capitalism.

By Fred Ellis

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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Borah in 1907; Haywood's Summer Home in the Idaho Jail; the I. W. W. Split; Seymour Stedman, "Socialist"

In previous chapters Haywood told of his early life in the Old West; his years as union man in the mines of Idaho; his election as head of the Western Federation of Miners; its great strikes in Idaho and Colorado; the formation of the I.W.W. in 1905; his kidnapping in Denver and transport to Idaho on a charge of murdering ex-Governor Steunenberg. He is relating events that occurred while he was awaiting trial in the Idaho jail. No go on reading.

By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.

PART 64.

IN 1907, during the financial crisis, the gold mining companies of Nevada attempted to pay off their men with clearing house checks. James Kirwan, who was acting as secretary-treasurer of the W.F.M., wrote asking me to get out some sort of circular on the fake money that the mining companies were trying to impose on the miners. The workers were producing gold, and expressed their willingness to accept part of the product in return for their labor. I got out a draft of a circular for the campaign. The miners succeeded in getting their pay in money every month, but this exaction engendered hard feelings between them and the companies.

WILLIAM E. BORAH was at this time attorney for the Barbour Lumber Company, the president of which was in the Ada County jail. It seems that the lumber company had been fraudulently locating timber claims. It was intimated at the time that Borah would likewise be indicted, but the case blew over. When the president of the company was leaving the prison, he passed a window where I was standing and said, "I wish you luck!"

"Thank you," I replied, "I'd rather be where I am than where you are, although you are leaving the jail."

THROUGH the inch-square holes of the flat-barred windows of our day cell I could look out on the broad lawn where dandelions were scattered about like pieces of miser's gold on a green cloth, shaded near the fence by a giant maple tree. In the cell the setting sun cast checkered shadows on the floor.

One night while sitting in my cell I saw a tiny curved strip of silver at one of the small windows high up near the roof. I could not think what it was. It kept growing bigger and at last I realized that it was the moon. It soon covered the entire window. It was the first time I had seen the moon in fifteen months.

ON one side of the Caldwell court house and jail were sixteen 1750 bushes. These afforded me much pleasure the first summer I was there. When I went out for exercise, I would walk up and down among these bushes and pick off all the roses whose petals were about to fall. Every day I carried a quantity into the cell, spread papers and dried the petals in the shade. I kept on doing this until I had a pile of roses large enough to make a cushion. Then I had Mrs. Moyer get me a cushion cover; she chose one of silk with roses embroidered on it. I had her buy me a little altar of roses to sprinkle over the leaves. I filled the cushion and sent it to my wife. She treasured it as her favorite keepsake.

Pettibone spent much of his time doing pyrography, or burnt wood work. He made some very fine specimens, using the tops and bottoms of cigar boxes for material.

Moyer devoted most of his time to reading.

The socialist party of Colorado nominated me as candidate for governor in the election of 1906. It was a most unusual proceeding, to nominate a man who was in prison in another state. I wrote a letter of acceptance, but I might remark that I didn't run; I just marked time. Still, after the elections the returns showed that I had something over sixteen thousand votes, which was not a bad endorsement in a state where the vote was as small as that of Colorado. In this election I ran neck-and-neck with Judge Ben Lindsey, the reformer who conducted the children's court in Denver.

We thought that Judge Lindsey was inclined to be friendly to the W.F.M. but we had had occasion at one time to take exception to his method of giving the children who came before him vacations. He had suggested that they should be sent out to work in the beet-fields. O'Neill wrote a strong article in the *Miner's Magazine* against this proposal to work the children in the fields, and told Judge Lindsey that it would look better on his part if he would try to arrange real vacations for the children in pleasant places in the mountains. This suggestion was received favorably by the judge, who tried to put it into effect.

THE second convention of the Industrial Workers of the World was held in Chicago in September, 1906. Acrimony developed in this convention between Charles Mahoney, then vice president of the W.F.M., and Vincent St. John, who had also come to the convention as a delegate. This feeling arose partially over St. John's antagonism to Charles Sherman, the president of the I.W.W.

Sherman was deposed and the office of president was abolished. Sherman had proved incapable, and if not actually dishonest, he had used an enormous amount of the funds for unnecessary purposes. Mahoney had joined forces with the metal workers, and St. John had the locals, formerly of the American Labor Union, behind him, as well as the few members of DeLeon's Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance who had joined the I.W.W. The St. John forces controlled the convention, but Sherman and Mahoney took possession of the office.

Two factions of the I.W.W. were established. The St. John faction with Trautmann as secretary, and the Mahoney-Sherman faction which had elected a man by the name of Hanneman. The last named faction soon liquidated for want of members. Through the manipulations of a socialist lawyer, Seymour Stedman, the socialist party came into possession of the office fixtures, safes, desks, and so on. The W.F.M. stood aloof from both elements. While this bitter fight was going on we were behind the bars, powerless to do anything.

In the next instalment Haywood writes of the split in the I.W.W. at its second convention; of the St. John-Trautmann faction and the Sherman-Mahoney faction and its echo in the W.F.M. Reader, have you gotten your free copy of Bill Haywood's book? If not, send in a yearly subscription for yourself or another and get it without extra cost.

At stabilization in the British General Strike and in the Chinese Revolution, and to close one's eyes to the fact that these two great historical events resulted above all from the deep crisis of capitalism, means to adopt Brandler's estimation of the stabilization of capitalism.

The "defeated" British General Strike and the "defeated" Chinese Revolution contributed in their effect as a whole in all phases of development far more to the general disorganization of the capitalist system, than the defeat of the proletariat could contribute to the stabilization of capitalism.

To extract alone the defeat of the working class from the whole tremendous significance of these events for the cause of the proletarian revolution, and to ignore in all social relations the revolutionary effects of the Chinese Revolution and the British General Strike, that means to cease to be supporter of the Marxist dialectic and to replace the latter method of analyzing important events by the impressionism of a man who lets himself be swayed by momentary considerations.

(To Be Continued)